

FIREBUGS

Wichita Mill and Elevator Company's Plant on East Douglas

IS TOTALLY DESTROYED

Ten Thousand Bushels of Wheat and Machinery Worth Many Thousands Included in the Destruction—Loss Will be \$35,000.

FIRE ON THE WEST SIDE

Just Preceding the Mill Fire, Involves the Kline Hay Barn and the Badger Lumber Company in a \$4,000 Loss, Combined—Incendiarism to a Moral Certainty—Fire Department's Work Heroic But the Task an Impossible One.

Wichita has never known such a fire scare and such dastardly and successful efforts at the destruction of property by fire as occurred this morning after 3 o'clock. The Wichita Mill and Elevator company loses the entire elevator building, containing 10,000 bushels of wheat. This will amount to \$15,000. At 4 o'clock the mill, which is known as the old City Roller Mills, is on fire, and will be a total loss of building and machinery. The total loss from this fire will be not far from \$35,000.

Mr. Stevens, of the firm of Caldwell & Stevens, proprietors, is in Louisville, Ky. W. F. Green, local manager, bought the wheat, and has seen every bushel of it go into the elevator. He says there are 10,000 bushels in the building. He did not know how much insurance was on the property, but thought that probably less than half the value is covered.

The fire companies were all on hand as soon as the fire on the West Side was under control, but the flames broke out in the west cupola on top of the building, and on account of the enforced delay from the other fire, with the strong south wind, there was no possible show to save the building.

WAS A MALICIOUS ATTEMPT.

Mr. Green says there has been no fire in the building for a year. The mill has not been in operation and the elevator was run by an electric motor in the base of the elevator tower. The elevator is run till about midnight every night of the week, loading cars. Last night Mr. George Snook was in charge. He closed the building at the usual hour and went home. The windows are broken from the inside and the doors are all securely fastened with strong locks. There was no chance for anyone to get inside without breaking in a door or window.

TWO SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Deles Woods, the Santa Fe night clerk, had been out to a party during the evening, and coming back he saw two shabbily dressed and suspicious looking men crouching against the wall of the Santa Fe passenger depot, in the shadows. They were sitting with their backs against the wall looking up toward the mill and making motions, as men would probably do in planning an escape from the top of the building. Mr. Woods telephoned Policeman Fox, who immediately drove the men out of the railroad yards. One of these men had been sneaking around Eckert's place and the yards all night, and Mr. Bretch, the night watchman of the Santa Fe, noticed the man, had tried to keep track of him. When the fire was noticed in the top of the building, only one man could be seen. Officer Fox caught sight of him 20 feet down the tracks and started toward him, but the fellow ran. Mr. Fox thinks it was one of the men he had driven away from the depot about 11 o'clock, when Mr. Woods had called to him.

The fire was a malicious incendiary without doubt, but what the motive was is hard to guess.

BOTH FIRES NEARLY SAME TIME.

The fire on the West Side, which destroyed the hay barn and lumber yard, occurred about 2:30, or was in full progress at that time, and lasted up till after 3 o'clock. Officer Fox and Watchman Bretch saw the fire in the top of the building. They telephoned to central, giving the alarm. The fire company was at the other fire and a messenger had to run to the West Side to give the alarm. Chief Walden immediately sent all of the men not needed to handle the West Side fire to the mill, and the rest as soon as there was no longer any danger west of the river. The engine had already been fired up and was taken to the scene. This was used to force a heavy column of water on the fire from the east and south, while three firemen trained a hose on the flames from the top of the building just west of the mill. It was of no use. The material was dry and, with the shafts and bins of wheat for a background to the rancor of light timbers, the streams of water seemed to evaporate suddenly on the face

of flames. The men worked hard. The intense heat and hard work of the hour just preceding this fire was an ordeal, but this was worse.

The whole building, mill machinery and 10,000 bushels of wheat, is a total loss.

WHAT FOX SAYS.

Two suspicious looking men were seen peeping into the windows of the elevator and loitering about the Santa Fe depot. Policeman Fox and Watchman Bretch saw them and they both started after them. Mr. Hornor going on one side of the depot and Policeman Fox on the other. The men ran on sight of the policeman and could not be overtaken. In the meantime a telephone message was sent to Policeman Fox to watch the men. After returning to Douglas avenue Mike Bretch, watchman in the yards, called Policeman Fox's attention to a dim light in the topmost heights of the elevator building. When Mr. Fox looked up he knew immediately that it was fire and quickly ran to the alarm box and turned in an alarm. The department was on the West Side in force and the wires having been cut, a courier had to be despatched. This occupied about ten minutes valuable time, during which the flames shot up like magic from the topmost part of the elevator.

THE FIRE ON THE WEST SIDE.

Cline's hay barn \$100
Ten head hogs 50
Badger lumber yard 1,500
Office and fixtures 300
Household furniture belonging to John Greves 40
Barns, buggies, hay racks, etc., belonging to J. S. and Ed Kline and John Green 1,700
Total \$3,190
Insurance on Kline barn \$1,000
Insurance on lumber yard 1,500
Total uncovered loss \$1,190

At about 2:30 this morning fire broke out in the hay barn of J. S. Kline on the West Side, just west of the brick block at the end of the Douglas avenue bridge and totally destroyed the barn, 200 tons of hay, ten head of hogs, wagons, harness, buggies, etc., belonging to Mr. Kline and his brother Ed. The Badger second-hand lumber yard, the office and fixtures, including the household goods and some hogs, were consumed in a very short time.

Nobody knew how the fire started. Young Ed. Kline was sleeping in the second story of the barn. The fire caught, he thinks, in the back end, though the flames had gotten to the roof before he awoke. The piles of baled hay in the building kept away the heat till it did not awake him and yet held it spread the flames rapidly. A number of horses were kept in the barn but these he had turned into the lot early in the evening. In a pen at the back end of the barn nine head of hogs were kept. When Mr. Kline first saw the fire he ran to throw open the pen but it was too late and the hogs burned alive.

The family of John Greves lived in the building, a part of which was used as the office of the Badger lumber yard, right next to the hay barn.

Ed Kline ran over and broke in the door, calling to the family to get out. The wind was stiff from the southwest and in a few seconds was whipping the sheets of flame right over the roof of the lumber office. Mr. Greves, assisted by Mr. Kline, dragged the family out and got them away just as the roof caught, and the blaze enveloping the house shot fiercely along the walk into the street.

Mr. Greves lost everything. None of the family saved a single article of clothing, barely escaping with their lives. The firemen got on the ground promptly and turned the streams into the burning structures and saved the building next, but the great pile of hay and dry lumber made the heat so intense even a hundred feet away that none of the stuff—bales, etc., could be pulled away. There was \$2,000 insurance on the stuff burned, but this does not nearly cover the loss, which will reach close to \$4,000.

HIS

Soreness, General Miles, Can't Undertake to Say

WHAT THOSE TWO FELLOWS

In Washington, McKinley and Alger, Are Doing

OVER IN THE PHILIPPINES

Though the Situation, He Thinks, Is Really Very Serious, It Is No Concern of His.

New York, June 20.—"The situation in the Philippines is very serious," said General Nelson A. Miles at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. "I know nothing concerning the story that the war department is suppressing the news from Manila. But everybody knows that things are very serious there. The question of leaving a call for volunteers has not, I believe, been decided. I do not care to discuss the Philippine matter. I am here on private business."

STORY OF THE AMBASCAD

Philippine Treachery and Yankee Inevitability Again Exemplified.
New York, June 20.—The Herald's Manila correspondent in describing the battle near Perez Das Marinas, says: "While the American troops were in a sunken road, a force of Filipino soldiers, known as the left flank. The Americans retreated in good order for several miles. Finally, being reinforced by Robinson's battalion of the Fourth Infantry, they advanced upon the foe. Our loss during the day may amount to a total of forty killed and wounded. Surrounded by a thousand of the enemy, six miles from reinforcements and with a thousand more insurgents moving rapidly down on their left to make their annihilation complete, the First battalion of the Fourth Infantry, Major Dodge commanding, in all 300 Americans, fought their way back from Perez Das Marinas, three miles, toward their military base at Imus, where the rest of the Fourth came to their support."

"Reports were received that Das Marinas had been deserted by the insurgents. The remainder of the place came to Imus and formally surrendered. The men making themselves active in the political work. He criticized the position that became politics is corrupt good men should avoid it, holding that the very fact that dishonesty and corruption existed should be an incentive to good men to actively participate in removing evil. 'The man who holds office merely because of corruption,' he said, 'is unworthy of the blessing of American citizenship. A man should be as ready to fight for the best interests of his country in time of peace as in time of war. The duties of peace are no less arduous than those of war and no man should shirk his good American citizen's duty either.'"

WHEATON AT DAS MARINAS

American Loss Monday Five Killed Twenty-Three Wounded.
Washington, June 20.—General Otis forwards the following: "Wheaton at Imus, Cavite province, with four guns, four battalions, Fourth and Fourteenth Infantry, Nevada troop cavalry; sent battalion south on reconnaissance direction of Das Marinas yesterday morning, where enemy reported concentrating scattered forces; battalion encountered enemy's force 2,000 men; Wheaton, successful in repelling the advance, returned to Imus, where he was reinforced by two battalions; repulsed enemy with heavy loss; enemy leaving over 100 dead on the field; our loss five killed, twenty-three wounded. Wheaton reinforced last night by battalion Ninth Infantry; is driving enemy beyond Das Marinas, now in his possession. Casualties today not reported. Wheaton's qualities for bold and skillful attack unsurpassed."

Manila, June 20.—A mail-boat General Wheaton's command has returned to the attack upon Perez Das Marinas. Early this morning they moved on the town, hoping to reach there by noon unless very strong opposition was encountered. The latest list of the American casualties in yesterday's fighting shows that five were killed and twenty-three wounded. The list includes no officers. The wounded were brought to Manila from Bacoor in caissons.

The troops commanded by General Wheaton entered Perez Das Marinas today without opposition except upon the part of small bodies of rebels, who inflicted no losses upon the Americans. The town is an unimportant place, surrounded by swamps and General Wheaton will probably return to Imus. Real Admiral John C. Watson arrived here today on board the United States transport Zafra, from Hong Kong, and raised his flag on the cruiser Baltimore. The commanders of all warships called upon the admiral during the course of the day.

FARMING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Report, From a Spanish Source, of Appalling Difficulties.
Washington, D. C., June 20.—The agricultural department has received an interesting report from Lieutenant A. F. Hayne, California heavy artillery, in agricultural in the Philippines, dated Manila. Lieutenant Hayne had been able to make no personal observations beyond the American lines but he transmits the translation of an article prepared for him by Senor Manuel Del Buena, chief of the war-

cultural station in Manila. The most remarkable feature of the report is the almost hopeless future aimed at the conditions prevailing in the islands. The great fertility of the soil is pointed out and it is said that in only a few restricted areas, where three crops a year have been gathered without interruption for several centuries, is there any apparent need of fertilizers. In spite of this, all attempts at colonization have failed, either through the financial inability of the various companies or the corruption and oppression of the governors and government agents. The result is that the middle and lower classes in the islands are almost of the worst type.

In addition to this primary difficulty in securing reliable labor, the agriculturist is confronted at the start with the necessity for an immense amount of work in clearing new land. When this is accomplished and a luxuriant crop raised, it is at the mercy of the first typhoon. Besides the typhoon there is to be feared in certain provinces the "dagudo," or dry land wind, which dries up and destroys vegetation. It is so far hardly known to European doctors result from the turning up of this virgin soil. According to competent medical authorities cause death in a few hours, while from others, even if the patient recovers, he is condemned to a wretched and lingering existence.

Another of the great difficulties in the way of development is the utter lack of roads and shipping points. The native Filipino is unable to do any large amount of work and carries to do less. He is indolent and given to gambling. All these vices have to be taken into account in any undertaking in the islands and many private parties are already preparing to import botanical specimens.

ROOSEVELT AT CORNELL

Warns Graduates Against Getting Too Big for Their Country.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 20.—Governor Roosevelt today attended the class day exercises of the class of '99 in Cornell university. The students received him with cheers. In his address to the graduates the governor referred to statements recently made by several men who had amazed great fortunes, to the effect that collegiate education is useless in the world of today. He attacked their position vehemently and said: "Our country could better afford to lose all of the men who have amassed millions than to lose one-half of its college-bred men. We can get along without men of enormous wealth, but not without men of brains."

Governor Roosevelt then discussed the desirability of college-bred men making themselves active in the political work. He criticized the position that became politics is corrupt good men should avoid it, holding that the very fact that dishonesty and corruption existed should be an incentive to good men to actively participate in removing evil. "The man who holds office merely because of corruption," he said, "is unworthy of the blessing of American citizenship. A man should be as ready to fight for the best interests of his country in time of peace as in time of war. The duties of peace are no less arduous than those of war and no man should shirk his good American citizen's duty either."

Speaking directly to the graduating class the governor advised them that they were no better than the masses who had not had their advantages, except in so far as they utilized their great advantages and proved themselves so. Collegiate education did not make them too good to be needed for the active work of life; if it did, it would be a curse rather than a blessing. Collegiate training offered innumerable advantages, but, merely of itself, if without effort, would avail nothing. "Above all," said the governor, "do not become of the class of so-called highly educated and cultured, who are at American institutions and American customs. If you recognize a fault, come forward and expose it and strive to remedy it. Do not become of the class who lose faith in the ability of Americans to govern themselves or their leaders."

VOLUNTEERS STAND READY

To be Sent to Help Ours Thrash the Philippines.

Chicago, June 20.—A special to the Record from Indianapolis says: W. T. Durand, colonel of the 15th Infantry, returned today from Washington, where he went to consult the president about taking his regiment recently mustered out of the volunteer service to the Philippines. He says he has been assured by Adjutant General Corbin that every request of General Otis has been granted as to furnishing him with a sufficient number of men. Notwithstanding this fact, he said, there seemed to be a sentiment among federal soldiers that might lead to the recruiting of several regiments in the United States which would be sent to General Otis. Three regiments, Colonel Durbin says, will certainly be recruited. But for the first three, General Otis will be allowed to select officers who are now in the Philippines. After that officers will be selected by presidential appointments. Colonel Durbin says the war department will not ask for volunteers by statute. The president will appoint all the regimental officers. No regiment will be taken as a whole, as that would necessitate taking officers. This plan is already on foot and the formation of further plans in this direction is hastened by a prevailing sentiment in favor of crushing the Filipino at once.

OMAHA IS ONE OLD TOWN

In Which There Is Going to be a Hot Time Pretty Soon.

Omaha, Neb., June 20.—At a meeting of seventy representative citizens of Nebraska held in Omaha today, it was decided to give the First Nebraska volunteers a rousing reception on their return from the Philippines. The regiment will be mustered out at San Francisco and the state will furnish a special train to bring the soldiers from that city to Omaha, where a reception will have place. A committee of fifty was appointed to have the matter in charge. It was also decided to erect in the Omaha City hall a memorial tablet to the soldiers who met death in the Philippines.

NATAL

Volunteers Ordered to Hold Themselves in Readiness

FOR INSTANT SERVICE

Oom Paul's Allies are Reported Actively Drilling.

London, June 20.—The Cape town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The natal volunteers have been officially ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service."

The Daily Telegraph this morning says it understands that in the event of war with the Transvaal, Lieutenant General Sir Ryderson Buxton will be the commander of the British forces in South Africa.

Cape town, June 20.—The activity of the war office's local authorities has been suspended in the matter of contracts for certain military requisites, on the ground that the regiments are now ready to leave Cape town for Kimberly at short notice. An engine driver on the Cape railway declares that he has seen men, armed and mounted, engaged in drilling at Houtkraal, near Debaar and Pontfontein, not far from Kimberly. He was informed that they were Dutchmen preparing to assist the Boers in the event of hostilities.

WANTS THE NEGRO COLONIZED

Southerner Declares That Necessary to Save the South Industrially.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The Industrial Commission today continued its investigation of the agricultural conditions of the south. Mr. J. Polk Brown, president of the Agricultural Society of Georgia, was the first witness. He agreed with Mr. Garrett, who testified yesterday, that the condition of agriculture in the south was more depressed than it had ever been. More people were plowing barefooted and barebacked than ever before. He agreed with the late Henry M. Grady, that the fault was not with the soil or the climate, nor, as many had claimed, was it entirely with the tariff. One of the most prolific causes of the trouble was in the fact that cotton was practically the only crop. Another cause, he asserted, was that the education was not sufficiently practical. It should teach people to do manual labor. So far as the colored race was concerned, there was no opening for them in the trades or the professions.

Mr. Brown dwelt upon the presence of the negro as the especial cause of the want of development of the south. He regarded him as retarding the industrial, moral, religious, social and agricultural development of the section, and he felt that if they were absent a better class of labor would take their place. The more the negro was paid the less efficient he was as a laborer. Mr. Brown wanted the race separated from the whites, and colonized, either in this country or elsewhere. In the interest of the southern states. But the race is non-progressive and indisposed to adopt new methods and new ideas. The great obstacle in the way of the development of the manufacturing interests was the want of money. Mr. Brown advocated diversified crops, recommending that each community should raise sufficient of everything to meet its own demands.

At the afternoon session the commission listened to a statement by Mr. F. H. Lowry, a merchant and banker of Hawkinsville, Ga. He spoke especially of the relations of the local merchants and the farmers. The merchants themselves had not been prosperous for several years. They were compelled to make the majority of their sales on credit and had to take mortgages upon the land of the farmers, if they had any, or on their crops if they had no land. Many of them were not able to give collateral of any value and to such men sales were made on large margins of profit.

"We size a man up," he said, "if he is going to sell to him on a small margin. If he is a hard case, we take what he has and quit."

He said that freight rates from Georgia to New York were about twice what they are from New York to Georgia. The large cities were evidently being built up at the expense of the country. Even the watermelon crop was unprofitable.

CAN'T FIGHT, OR WON'T

Morrisey Gets Enough of Maher in Just 35 Seconds.

New York, June 20.—Peter Maher, the Irish heavy-weight pugilist, scored a quick victory over his fellow countryman, Mike Morrissey of Tipperary, before the Lenox Athletic club tonight. Morrissey had been heralded as an invincible Irish champion. Maher staid his man up quickly and went for him. There was apparently no fight in the newcomer. A light punch on the breast and a right cross to the jaw were the only blows struck, and these were delivered by Maher. The blow that Maher landed on the jaw was insufficient to knock out any man. Maher weighed 154 pounds, and looked well. Morrissey had a routine of handlers when he reached the ring-side and was weighed 182 pounds. The moment that the men stepped it was clearly evident that Morrissey was afraid and that Maher had the easiest task ever given him. Both dodged for a few moments and then Maher went right for his man, with a left lead, which landed lightly on the chest and sent his right over to the jaw. Morrissey fell in a neutral corner and lay there, resting on his right elbow, while Maher straddled about the ring until the referee counted off ten seconds. Maher then walked to his corner and the master of ceremonies announced that Maher had won and that the time of the bout was 35 seconds.

Lawn Tennis Championship

London, June 20.—In the third round today of the lawn tennis championship games, which opened at Wimbledon yesterday, Clarence Hobart, the American, beat Chippo three sets to one, by the score of 6-3, 2-6, 6-3. The wind handicapped Hobart, who barely played up to his usual form.

BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE.

Wichita, Wednesday, June 21, 1899

Weather For Wichita Today: Showers; cooler variable winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

Page.

1. Firebugs' Work in Wichita.

Miles Can't Hold in Any Longer

Transvaal War Preparations

John Kennedy Is Convicted

McKinley Tells What He Said

McKinley at Mount Holyoke

Fake Scheme of Arbitration

Wichita Livestock Markets

Russian Hales Hit What Had

Advance in the Stock Market

Dead West Book Falls

Skeletons Found in Oklahoma

All Hallows' Commencement

Foe and Salary Bill Voted

Consul Barrett Talks to Barrett

Ted Sloan's Powerful Defender

WORST DAY FOR RIOTING

But Prospects of Settlement Brightest Yet.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 20.—While the prospects for a settlement of the strike of street railway men are brighter tonight than they have been at any time since the trouble began, there has been some serious rioting today than at any previous time. The disturbances began early in the morning, continued throughout the day, and tonight a big mob surrounded the south side barns of the Big Consolidated company, determined to get at the non-union men who were housed there. While the sympathizers of the strikers were hurrying bricks and stones at non-union motormen and conductors a special committee of the city council was trying to get the representatives of the strikers and the officers of the company together, and it succeeded to the extent of inducing the strikers to submit a proposition in writing, and getting the consent of President Everett of the Big Consolidated to submit the same to the board of directors in the morning. The strikers' proposition abandons the demand for the recognition of the union but asks that all the old men be taken back save those who may be convicted in court of destroying property. The members of the council committee believe a settlement is in sight.

As has been the rule since the strike began, riotous disturbances broke out today about noon. A crowd boarded a Wade Park avenue car near Leland and Andale avenues, and beat the non-union motorman into insensibility. The conductor fled from his car. Another Wade Park avenue car was stopped and one on the Euclid avenue line was attacked. Many women were on board and shrieked with terror as the stones crashed through the car windows. One woman fainted. At the corner of Wilson avenue and Quincy street, one man was shot and others had narrow escapes. The passengers escaped as best they could when the stones began to fly, but the conductor and motorman were struck repeatedly. The latter drew a revolver and fired three times into the crowd. He then put on all speed and ran his car out of the mob's reach. George Berg, Jr., a striking conductor, was hit in the leg by a bullet, which was extracted. No arrests were made.

The crew of Euclid avenue car 223 were badly beaten by ten men. The car was on its way down town, at Wilson avenue one man got on and at every crossing thereafter, one or two men boarded the car until there were ten passengers. When Harry C. Clark, the conductor, was taking up fares, one of the men gave him a 5-cent piece. As Clark started to make change he was struck on the head from behind by a coupling pin in the hands of a passenger. Several of the other men then jumped upon him and pounded him into insensibility. The others turned their attention to the motorman, whose name is John Clark. He was also hit on the head and body. He sank to the floor unconscious. By this time the car, running at high speed, had reached Hickman street. Here the men all left the car. A block further on, Clark, the motorman, recovered sufficiently to shut off the current and bring the car to a stop. After a short wait, it was run back to the barn. Three men were badly hurt.

A. W. Weigel, a letter-carrier, riding on Euclid avenue car, was struck full in the face with a stone. He was unconscious and covered with blood when help reached him.

Late this afternoon, at Central and Wilson avenues, a crowd of 2,000 persons obstructed the passage of two cross-town cars. Bricks were thrown and the windows of the cars broken. One of the non-union motormen was hit with a brick and so badly injured that it was necessary to send him to a hospital. After a car #21 the south side line was attacked near the suburb of Brighton. The motorman and conductor were chased into the woods by a mob. The people of the south side cursed their wrath all day. They made no attempt to interfere with the running of cars on the Clark avenue line as long as there was police protection, but this evening there was a determined effort to get the non-union men who were taken to the Holden Avenue barns this afternoon to operate the cars from that end of the line. Soon after dark a mob of 1,000 people assembled. There were twenty policemen at the barn, but they were powerless to handle the mob. Fences were torn down and the crowd broke into the barn. In the meantime the non-union men escaped to the attic and the rioters contented themselves with smashing a few of the cars. By that time several wagon loads of police had arrived and the mob was dispersed.

Four hundred employees of the Cleveland foundry company struck late this afternoon because the company refused to discharge a man who had ridden on a Consolidated car. The man was a foreman. When it became known that he had ridden on a car motormen went in the office of the company and demanded his discharge. The officers refused to comply with the demand and all the men walked out of the works.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—The twenty-first annual convention of the Music Teachers' association began at Music hall today.

MAILED ROBBED BY DRIVERS

Two of Uncle Sam's Hired Men Caught Red-Handed in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., June 20.—What is regarded by Postoffice Inspector Stuart as one of the largest and boldest mail robberies in the history of the Chicago postoffice was detected today, and the arrest of Walter Porter and John Newman, drivers of mail wagons at the postoffice, followed. Porter made a full confession, implicating Newman. A large amount of the letters, money orders and packages taken by the men was found in their lodging house at 30 South Halsted street. In the pile were letters, money orders and checks directed to all parts of the country and Europe. One check found in the pile was for \$200, while another for a large amount was sent from Marcus Daly's bank at Anaconda. The fact that the robbers had been in the employ of the Chicago postoffice since June 1, and that all the mail was committed to their care, while the prisoners were driving their wagons, makes the scheme one of the boldest in the recollection of the postoffice inspectors. The mail was all taken in pouches while being carried in the wagons from the postoffice of the railroad stations and back, and it had been ascertained that Newman and Porter had been driving the mail wagons for some time. The prisoners were taken to the postoffice, where they were interrogated, and their scheme had been discovered so soon. They were preparing to destroy the mail matter when arrested and had hidden most of it away in sacks in the attic of the house in which they lived.

JOB PRESSMEN DETERMINED

To Keep Up Their Movement for Branch Union.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20.—The convention of the International Printing Pressmen's union today decided that job pressmen could not organize branch unions, but should continue either as members or as assistants. The job men agreed that the constitution of the union did not recognize them, while they are capable of looking after their own particular interests. They say they will bring the question up at every convention until they get the desired change in the union laws. The union declined to give its consent, claiming that the tendency is too much toward dividing the union into camps, thereby weakening present unions both in membership and finances.

Duke of Orleans' Narrow Escape

London, June 20.—The Duke of Orleans narrowly escaped serious injury this afternoon, on arriving at Waterloo station in an electrical tram. In consequence of the jam of traffic the bus was driven straight against a brick wall. The front wheels and axles of the motor car were demolished. The occupants escaped, but not without a bad shaking up.

MISTAKE

Of His Life Was Made By John Kennedy

IN PLYING HIS VOCATION

Beyond the Safe Confines of James-and-Youngerdom.

JURY OF OLD FARMERS

Gives Him Seventeen Years Where There are No Trains to Rob—Night Have Haunted Him.

Hartsville, Mo., June 2.—John Kennedy, the notorious Crackerneck, has finally been convicted of train robbery. The jury before whom Kennedy was tried for complicity in the robbery of an express train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis railroad, at Macomb, Mo., on January 3 last, returned a verdict at 2 o'clock this evening, adjudging Kennedy guilty as charged, and fixing his punishment at seventeen years' imprisonment in the state penitentiary. Under the Missouri law the death penalty might have been imposed. Strangely enough, it resulted for Kennedy to be convicted by a jury of farmers here in Hartsville, over twenty miles from any railroad, after the authorities in such a railroad center as Kansas City had signally failed to convict him of any of the numerous charges of train robbery which they had brought against him.

Six men were actually engaged in the Macomb hold-up. Of these, Jas. Fogarty, who received a penitentiary sentence of fourteen years, and John Kennedy have been convicted. Old Bill Ryan, a member of the notorious old Kansas gang; Joe Sheppard, son of a member of the old gang; Louis Nigh, a young farmer of the county; and Elmer Bryan, who is a farmer here in Hartsville, are the others accused of complicity in the hold-up. Their trials will follow that of Kennedy. Elmer Bryan, having made a full confession and having aided the state in convicting Fogarty and Kennedy, will probably not be severely punished.

Kennedy, who has been based upon as the leader in this robbery and in numerous robberies in the vicinity of Kansas City, was the culprit whom the railroad and express officials were most anxious to convict, particularly as they had been unable to convict him in Kansas City, where he was tried once and acquitted through a hung jury, where he was tried a second time and acquitted, and where several other indictments for train robbery were dismissed recently after the acquittal of young James Jones of similar charges. A charge of murder, however, is pending against Kennedy in Kansas City, as he is under indictment there for the murder of Miss Emma Schumacher, who was shot down by highwaymen who robbed her grocery in December, 1897.

Throughout the eleven days of the trial Kennedy had conducted himself in the most unbecoming manner. He had previously marked his conduct before the courts at Kansas City, and when the jury of farmers came in and announced their verdict he seemed dazed and unable to realize his position. Then some one spoke a cheering word to him, tears came into the train robber's eyes, and a moment later he was crying like a little boy in this condition he was led away to the little old wooden cell-house.

MAILS ROBBED BY DRIVERS

Two of Uncle Sam's Hired Men Caught Red-Handed in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., June 20.—What is regarded by Postoffice Inspector Stuart as one of the largest and boldest mail robberies in the history of the Chicago postoffice was detected today, and the arrest of Walter Porter and John Newman, drivers of mail wagons at the postoffice, followed. Porter made a full confession, implicating Newman. A large amount of the letters, money orders and packages taken by the men was found in their lodging house at 30 South Halsted street. In the pile were letters, money orders and checks directed to all parts of the country and Europe. One check found in the pile was for \$200, while another for a large amount was sent from Marcus Daly's bank at Anaconda. The fact that the robbers had been in the employ of the Chicago postoffice since June 1, and that all the mail was committed to their care, while the prisoners were driving their wagons, makes the scheme one of the boldest in the recollection of the postoffice inspectors. The mail was all taken in pouches while being carried in the wagons from the postoffice of the railroad stations and back, and it had been ascertained that Newman and Porter had been driving the mail wagons for some time. The prisoners were taken to the postoffice, where they were interrogated, and their scheme had been discovered so soon